put up in the premises of the local Munsiff's Court. If that was not feasible, it might be removed to the downstair rooms of the local Municipal Office buildings.

About 10 years ago, there were First Class Magistrates' Courts at Nagercoil and Edalakudi and a Second Class Magistrate's court at Bhutapandi to serve the needs of the Agastisvaram and Tovala taluks. Subsequently, those courts were abolished and in their place a Second Class Magistrate's Court alone was opened at Nagercoil. That was a source of great inconvenience to the people of those taluks as they had now to go to Padmanabhapuram in connection with first class magisterial cases. A First Class Magistrate's Court at Nagercoil should be opened at an early date. It was an important town with a District and Sessions court, a College and other institutions.

Lastly, the member urged the need for bringing into operation the Village Panchayat Regulation which was passed about 6 years ago.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Subrahmanyam, நீங்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிற விஷயங்கள் காலுக்கும், இப்பொழுது இவ்விஷயமாக ஏற்படுத்தப்போகிற லாஸ்டிலேஸ் ஆபீஸர் மூலமாக விசாரித்து அறியவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அவைகளை எல்லாம் அந்த ஆபீஸர் விசாரிப்பார். பாக்கி விஷயங்களை ஹைக்கோர்ட்டார் விசாரித்து ஆலோசிப்பார்கள். வில்லேஜ் பஞ்சாயத்து சங்கதிகளைக் கூறினீர்களே. திருவிதாங்கூர் சமஸ்தானத்திலுள்ள எல்லா பாகங்களிலும் வில்லேஜ் பஞ்சாயத்து ரெகுலேஷனை செய்கைக்குக் கொண்டுவரமுடியுமோ என்பதனைக்கு சந்தேகம். ஆகிலும் ரெகுலேஷனை கடைபிற்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்பது கவர்மெண்டின் உத்தேசம். அதை அனுசரித்து தாமதியாமல் கவர்மெண்டார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்கள். வேறு சொல்லியிருக்கிற சமாசாரங்களை ஹைக்கோர்ட்டாரைக் கேட்டுதான் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

[The first four points have to be enquired into by the Law's Delays Officer. The other points will be enquired into by the High Court.

As regards the Village Panchayat Regulation, the Government propose to bring its provisions into operation at an early date. But it is doubtful whether its operation can be usefully extended throughout the State.

The remaining points will be referred to the High Court.]

23. Need for a Regulation thoroughly revising the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation, V of 1071.

MR. C. V. AIPORAH (*Vaikam taluk*) said that the subject he was going to represent was an old one which had been pressed at several sessions of the Assembly. The operation of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation, V of 1071, affected a large number of the subjects of the State as they came under the category of *kudiyans*. He emphasised the need for a thoroughly revised Regulation in place of the existing one which was defective in several ways, particularly in the directions indicated below:—

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(1). There was no uniformity in the payment of *jenmibhogam* to the *jenmies* under the Regulation, those dues being payable according to past usage and custom. It was an easy matter for an influential jenmi to obtain a judgment most favourable to him, in collusion with his dependent *kudiyans*. Judgments of the kind acted as precedents and adversely affected the interests of *kudiyans*. It was therefore absolutely necessary to specify the *jenmi's* dues by an act of legislature.

(2). As in the case of *pandarapattom* lands, the *jenmi* could demand from his *kudiyan* only the *pattam* due on the *jenmom* lands less the *ubhayam palisa*. This alone could be made legally enforceable. The *pattam* itself should be increased only on the basis of the Government assessment levied on the lands.

(3) Renewal fees were an unnecessary item of expenditure to the *kudiyans*. Besides the actual amount payable under that head to the *jenmies*, their *Kariyastans* were also illegally exacting other amounts from the *kudiyans*, without which no *kanam* deed could be easily renewed. Further, there was no uniformity in regard to the rates of renewal fees. In the Vaikam taluk alone, they ranged from 5 to 27 per cent. of the *kanam* amount. Renewal fees should be abolished or at least made uniform.

(4). In regard to timber trees, the *kudiyans* should have the absolute right over such of the trees as had not been included in the *kanam* deed. In the amending bill, it was proposed to give such right to the *kudiyans* only in respect of trees less than 36" in girth. As a matter of fact only trees above that girth were really of any use. It was unjust to deny such right to the *kudiyans* and allow a portion of the value of such trees to the *jenmies*. As in the case of trees on Government lands (excepting royal trees), the *kudiyans* should have the full right over trees on *jenmam* lands.

(5). Whenever lands were acquired by the Government, the *jenmi* should have claim only to such portion of the compensation as would be sufficient to yield interest equal to the amount of *jenmibhogam* at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

(6). The *kudiyans* should be given the right of apportioning the rents and other dues whenever *jenmom* lands demised on *kanam* were partitioned or alienated in portions.

(7). When buildings were put up by the *kudiyans* on *jenmam* lands, the *jenmi* should have no right to its rental value.

(8). Uniform commutation rates should be fixed for articles payable in kind as rent or other dues to the *jenmi*.

(9). The interest on *jenmibhogam* should not exceed 6 per cent. per annum.

(10). When *jenmam* lands were purchased on *attiper* by the *kudiyans*, the lands should not be subjected to *karampathippu*. Only the rate of tax till then payable should continue to be recovered.

(11). Under the existing Regulation, continuous possession for 25 years or more of any *jenmam* land by a *kudiyan* gives the latter the right

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of occupancy. But nowhere was the term "continuous" defined. It was therefore necessary to make it definite that possession in whatever capacity for 25 years or more was sufficient to give the right of occupancy to the occupant.

(12). In certain *kanam* deeds, *pandarapattam* lands were also included. Those lands should not be classified as *jenmivaka* and on no account should the *kudiyan* be evicted therefrom.

(13). The rent due on *jenmam* lands should be fixed on the basis of actual area according to survey numbers whatever might be the area or boundaries mentioned in the *kanam* deeds.

(14). The *jenmies'* dues payable in paddy should be fixed in terms of the standard *para* measure.

(15). The *kudiyans* should have the right of having the rent reduced, if there had been any mistake in assessing it.

Before the amendment bill was passed into law, it should be referred to a committee consisting of five members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

DEWAN'S REPLY:— Mr. Aiporah, നിങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെപൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ന്യൂനതകളെല്ലാം ഇപ്പോൾ നിയമസഭയുടെ ആലോചനയിലിരിക്കുന്ന ജന്മികുടിയാൻ ഭേദഗതിബിൽ കൊണ്ടു പരിഹരിക്കേണ്ടവയാണ്. ജന്മിഭോഗം, പൊളിച്ചെഴുത്ത്, ധാന്യമായിട്ടു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ വില നിശ്ചയിക്ക, ഇതിനെയെല്ലാം സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ആ ബില്ലിൽ ഉണ്ട്. ഈ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ആലോചിച്ചു തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്താൻ നിയമസഭയിൽ നിന്നും തന്നെ ഒരു സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ ഇതിനെക്കൂടി ആലോചിച്ചു തീരുമാനിക്കാൻ വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാം.

പ്രജാസഭയിൽ നിന്നും ഏതാനും മെമ്പർമാരെക്കൂടി സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ എടുക്കണമെന്നു നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞുവെല്ലോ. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ. എന്നാൽ നിയമസഭ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ നിങ്ങൾക്കോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറ്റാരെങ്കിലുമോ വല്ലതും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഹർജി മൂലമോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നേരിട്ടു കമ്മിറ്റി മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരായോ ആ വക സംഗതികളെ അവരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാവുന്നതും അങ്ങിനെ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ കൂടി ആ കമ്മിറ്റി ആലോചിച്ചു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതും ആണ്. നിയമസഭ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ മെമ്പർമാരും ജനപ്രതിനിധികളാണ്. അവരോടു നിങ്ങൾക്കു പറയാനുള്ള സംഗതികൾ മുഴുവനും പറയാം. നിങ്ങളുടെ നിവേദനത്തെ സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിക്കു അയച്ചു അതിനെപ്പറ്റിക്കൂടി ആലോചിച്ചു ഈ ബിൽ രൂപീകരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണംവേണ്ടഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാം.

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[The defects pointed out in the existing law relating to *Jennies* and *Kudiyans* have to be removed by the Jenmi Kudiyan Bill now before the Legislative Council which contains provisions relating to *jenmibhogam*, *polichezhuttu*, commutation into money of payment in kind, etc. The Select Committee appointed by the Council will be asked to consider the points mentioned.

It is not possible to appoint members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly on the Select Committee. But it is open to any one to place any suggestions before the Committee either through petitions or in person. Such suggestions will surely be considered by the Committee the members of which are also representatives of the people. The points now urged will be referred to the Committee for consideration in shaping the final bill.]

24. Adoption of measures for the prevention of the manufacture and sale of spurious and adulterated tea.

MR. ALBERT J. WRIGHT (*Kanan Devan Planters' Association*) said that the subject had been pressed at the 25th session of the Assembly, and that the Honorary Secretary of the Travancore Combined Planters' Association had furnished the Government with information regarding the standards of analysis set up by other Governments in India for determining genuine and adulterated or spurious tea. But it was disappointing to note that the evil of making spurious tea was going on unchecked. In reply to the representation made in the previous year, it was stated that a bill for the prevention of tea adulteration was being drafted. The member requested that the matter might be taken up for consideration at a very early date, especially when the price of tea had fallen leaving only a small margin of profit to the tea producer in the State. In conclusion, the member requested that no further time should be lost in dealing with this most precious trade and in affording to the tea producing industry in the State the protection that it justly deserved.

DEWAN'S REPLY:—Mr. Wright, since you brought up this subject in the Assembly last year and since the reply given then to the effect that some action would be taken on your representation, something has been done. A bill, relating to the prevention of manufacture and sale of spurious and adulterated food products, has already been drafted by the Law Officer to Government and will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council. Besides that, another bill known as the Merchandise Marks Bill has also been drafted, which has some effect on tea. These bills have been drafted by the Law Officer of the State, and after the Government consider them, they will have to be introduced into the Legislative Council and passed. I said all this to show that Government have not forgotten what they said at the last Assembly. They have been at work and the matter has advanced a few stages, so that, we may hope, before long, a bill relating to your subject will be brought before the Legislative Council at the earliest opportunity and your grievances redressed.

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